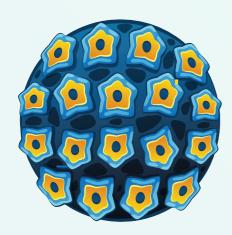
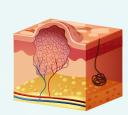
WHAT IS HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS (HPV)?



- HPV is a type of **DNA virus** that is commonly transmitted via sexual activity and intimate skin-to-skin contact at the genital area.
- There are more than 200 HPV subtypes.



Infections with **low-risk HPV subtypes** may cause warts on the skin.

(Examples of low-risk HPV subtypes: HPV 6, HPV 11)



Infections with **high-risk HPV subtypes** can lead to different types of cancer.

(Examples of high-risk HPV subtypes: HPV 16, HPV 18)

 High-risk HPV infection can be prevented with HPV vaccination.

PROTECT YOURSELF AND YOUR FAMILY WITH THE HPV VACCINE!

WHO SHOULD RECEIVE THE HPV VACCINE?



- HPV can infect both females and males.
- Both females and males can receive the HPV vaccine to prevent diseases caused by HPV infection.
- The HPV vaccine can be given to individuals between 9-45 years.
- Seek a doctor's advice on whether you should get vaccinated.



IS THE HPV VACCINE SAFE AND EFFECTIVE?

Yes, the HPV vaccine is both **safe** and **effective**. More than **270 million** doses of the HPV vaccine have been distributed to individuals all over the world.¹

The HPV vaccine can **prevent over 90%** of cancers caused by HPV.²

Studies have shown the positive impact of receiving the HPV vaccine. After 9 years of vaccinating, there was a decrease in the number of cases below:³



Prevalence of HPV 16 and HPV 18 infections reduced

Among girls aged 13-19 years



Cases of anogenital warts reduced

Among girls aged 15-19 years



Cases of cervical lesions reduced

Among girls aged 15-19 years

1. WHO. Safety of HPV vaccines [Internet] World Health Organisation. 2017. Available from: thisp://www.who. int/groups/global-advisory-committee-on-vaccine-asfety/topics/human-papillomavirus-vaccines/safety 0. DOC DOC Cancers caused by HPV [Internet]. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2002. Available from: https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/parents/cancer.html. D. Prolet M. Behard E. Pérez N. Brisson M. Ali H. Flody M.C. et al. Population-level impact and herd effects following the introduction of human papillomavirus v consiston programmes: updated systematic review and meta-analysis. The Lancet [Internet]. 2019. Jun;394 (10197). Available from:

WHY IS THE HPV **VACCINE IMPORTANT?**

- It protects against certain types of high-risk HPV infections.
- It helps the immune system produce antibodies that can fight HPV.

WITHOUT VACCINE

WITH VACCINE



Individual is infected with HPV



Chronic HPV infection can cause cells to develop abnormally



Low-risk HPV subtypes can lead to warts on the skin while high-risk HPV subtypes can lead to cancer



HPV vaccine protects an individual against HPV infection



The individual is not infected with certain **HPV** subtypes



Lower risk of **HPV-related cancers** and warts

What has NCSM been doing to fight cancer?

EDUCATE

Health Education | Health Literacy | Health Promotion | Health Policy and Advocacy Research | Internship Programme | Volunteer Programme Training Programme

CARE

Cancer and Health Screening Clinics I Cancer Diagnostic and Imaging Centre Nuclear Medicine Centre | Community Health and Outreach Programme Patient Medical Access Programme

SUPPORT

Psychosocial Support Services (Clinical Psychology, Play Therapy, Counselling, Dietetics) | Cancer Information Services | Homes of Hope (Adults & Children)



For more information, please call

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HPV AND HPV VACCINE

